INSTRUCTION MANUAL

FOR

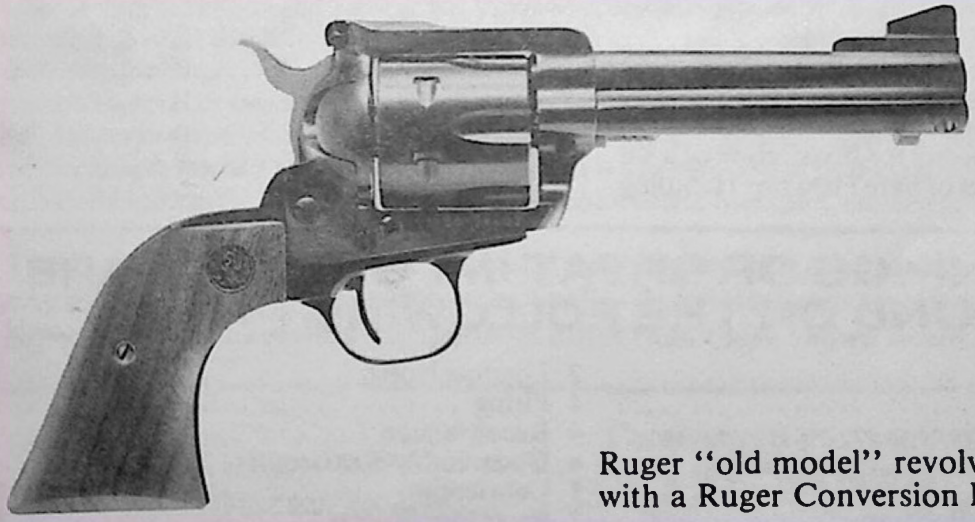
RUGER®

"OLD MODEL"
SINGLE ACTION REVOLVERS

EQUIPPED WITH

RUGER CONVERSION KITS

Single-Six • Blackhawk • Super Blackhawk
Bearcat • Super Bearcat



Ruger "old model" revolver equipped with a Ruger Conversion Kit

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM

THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS ACCOMPANY THIS FIREARM AND BE TRANSFERRED WITH IT UPON CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP, OR WHEN THE FIREARM IS LOANED OR PRESENTED TO ANOTHER PERSON.

STURM, RUGER and Company, Inc.
Southport, Connecticut 06490 U.S.A.

ALL RUGER FIREARMS ARE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED IN RUGER FACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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FIREARMS SAFETY — YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

SAFETY MUST BE THE FIRST AND CONSTANT CONSIDERATION OF EVERY PERSON WHO HANDLES FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

This Instruction Manual is designed to assist you in learning how to use and care for your revolver properly.

Only when you are certain you fully understand the Manual and can properly carry out its instructions should you practice loading, unloading, etc. with live ammunition.

If you have any doubts about your ability to handle or use a particular type of gun safely, then you should seek supervised instruction.

Such personalized instruction is often available from gun dealers, gun clubs or police departments. If none of these sources can help you, write to the National Rifle Association, Washington D.C. 20036. They will assist you.

The person with a gun in his possession has a full-time job. He cannot guess; he cannot forget. He must know how to use his firearm safely. *Do not use any firearm without having a complete understanding of its particular characteristics and safe use.* Remember: There is no such thing as a foolproof gun.

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The information in this manual is applicable *only* to Ruger "old model" ("three-screw") single action revolvers and Ruger Bearcat revolvers below serial #91-65000 to which a Ruger Conversion Kit has been factory fitted.

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Other Cautions and Warnings appear throughout the Manual.

ALTERATION WARNING

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. will not be responsible for *any* alteration of *any* part of this firearm after it leaves our control, or for the addition or substitution of parts or accessories not manufactured by Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. The Ruger Conversion Kit is designed to function properly as factory installed. Any changes made in this product are specifically contrary to our instructions and we expressly do *not* authorize any changes to be made after manufacture. *Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by making modifications to your firearm.*

"RUGER", "BLACKHAWK" and "SINGLE-SIX" are U.S. registered trademarks.

FIREARMS ARE DANGEROUS WEAPONS— READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL THOROUGHLY AND CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM

GENERAL INFORMATION AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Ruger Conversion Kits for "old model" single action revolvers consist of 8 parts: Hammer, Trigger, Pawl, Transfer Bar, Cylinder Latch, Cylinder Latch Spring, Trigger Spring and Base Pin. After initial installation at the factory, the Kits convert "old model" revolvers to new transfer bar-type ignition systems.

A major breakthrough in revolver technology by Sturm, Ruger, the Conversion Kits permit transfer bar systems to be utilized in the classic single-action revolvers *without any permanent alteration to the frame or other major components of the gun.* The Kits give users of the "old model" single-actions many of the safety features and simplicity of operation found in our New Model single-action revolver introduced in 1973, yet are uniquely different from either mechanism.

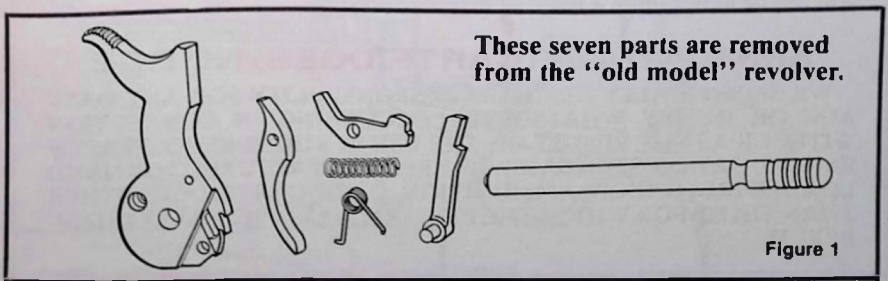
The Conversion Kits are newly engineered systems made *specifically* to fit the classic "old model" revolvers. There is no parts interchangeability between the New Model component parts and the corresponding parts of the Conversion Kits.

The transfer bar ignition system used in the Conversion Kits functions so that the hammer can contact the firing pin *only* when the trigger is held fully to the rear. In guns fitted with the Conversion Kits, the danger of accidental discharge from a blow to the hammer when it is fully down on a live cartridge is eliminated. Because the transfer bar is an 'auutomatic' safety arrangement, the traditional safety notch has also been eliminated from the hammer of the Conversion Kits. An "old model" revolver that is fitted with a Ruger Conversion Kit retains the classic *external* configuration of the traditional single-action revolver, but *internally* the mechanism is entirely different.

Because the Ruger "old model" revolvers have become collectors' items, it is important to note that the installation of Conversion Kits at the factory permits the revolvers to be returned to their factory original condition for collectors' purposes. While Ruger "old model" single-action revolvers are of widely accepted design and are safe to use in their unconverted form when handled properly, Sturm, Ruger & Co. recommends that the Conversion Kits be left in the gun if they are to be fired.

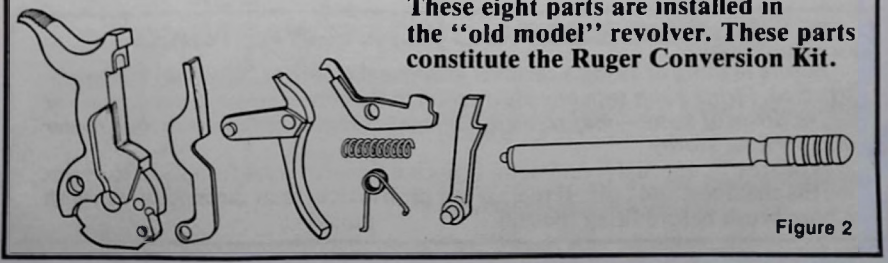
The Ruger Conversion Kits must be used in their entirety; that is, either all of the Kit parts *must* be used in conjunction with each other, or all of the original parts must be used together.

Note: Bearcat Conversion components differ than those shown below.



These seven parts are removed from the "old model" revolver.

Figure 1



These eight parts are installed in the "old model" revolver. These parts constitute the Ruger Conversion Kit.

Figure 2

INSTALLATION OF THE RUGER CONVERSION KITS

To be fitted with a Ruger Conversion Kit, an "old model" Single-Six, Blackhawk, Super Blackhawk or Bearcat revolver must be returned to Sturm Ruger & Co., Dept. OM, Guild Road, Newport, NH 03773. For full details on shipping, see Page 11.

Because each of these revolvers was originally hand-fitted in many respects, minor dimensional variations between guns may exist. Therefore, for safe and proper functioning it is imperative that Conversion Kits be installed at the Conversion Dept. in Newport, NH. Replacing a hammer or trigger can adversely affect some aspects of a revolver's functioning, including the critical "timing" of cylinder indexing and locking. For that reason, replacement of these and other functional parts should *not* be undertaken by persons not specifically qualified in such work.

INSTALLATION WARNING

Never use a revolver with a Ruger Conversion Kit that was initially installed by other than Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc. Never use a Conversion Kit originally fitted to another gun!

AMMUNITION

Installation of a Ruger Conversion Kit does not change the revolver's capability to handle the correct ammunition for which the gun is chambered. Use only factory ammunition manufactured in accordance with U.S. Industry Standards.

DANGER—AMMUNITION WARNING

Firearms may be damaged, and death or serious injury to the shooter or other persons may result from any condition which contributes to the generation of excessive pressure, or the uncontrolled release of gas, within a firearm. The foregoing adverse conditions can be caused by *bore or chamber obstructions, propellant powder overloads, or by defective, incorrect, or improperly loaded and assembled cartridge components.*

It is extremely dangerous to use a cartridge whose pressure is greater than that developed by cartridges loaded to Industry Standards. Even the strongest firearm can be blown up as a result of excessive pressure.

AMMUNITION (CARTRIDGES) NOTICE

WE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR INJURY WHATSOEVER OCCURRING IN CONNECTION WITH, OR AS THE RESULT OF, THE USE IN RUGER REVOLVERS OF FAULTY, OR NON-STANDARD, OR "REMANUFACTURED" OR HAND LOADED (RELOADED) AMMUNITION, OR OF CARTRIDGES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH THE FIREARM WAS ORIGINALLY CHAMBERED.

BORE OBSTRUCTIONS WARNING

Before loading or firing a revolver examine the bore to be certain it is unobstructed. *Firing a gun with any obstruction in the bore—even a heavy coating of oil, or drops of water—may result in damage to the gun and injury to the shooter and persons nearby.*

A misfire or unusual sound upon firing is a signal to cease firing and to examine the chambers and bore. If there is any obstruction, clear the obstruction with a bore brush before firing the gun.

HANDLING REVOLVERS FITTED WITH A RUGER CONVERSION KIT

CARRYING: In a Ruger "old model" revolver which has a correctly fitted Ruger Conversion Kit, the hammer does not come into contact with the firing pin unless the trigger is held fully to the rear. When the trigger and hammer are fully forward, the transfer bar is lowered out of its firing position and the hammer rests directly on the frame. This "Safe Carrying" position is shown in Figure 7.

The "safety notch" on the "old model" single-action revolver is therefore unnecessary. *There is no "safety notch" on the hammer of a gun fitted with a Ruger Conversion Kit.* While a Conversion Kit does permit the safe carrying of six cartridges in the cylinder of this gun, the safest way to carry a revolver fitted with a Ruger Conversion Kit is with the hammer down on an *empty* chamber, exacing the same was as an "old model" single-action revolver in its original form should be carried when it is loaded.

HANDLING WARNING

Do not load the revolver until you are ready to use it.

NEVER CARRY ANY REVOLVER WITH THE HAMMER COCKED OR WITH THE TRIGGER HELD TO THE REAR. If the trigger is held to the rear, the gun can fire if the hammer strikes the transfer bar. Note that it need not be a deliberate effort to pull the trigger. Any situation where the trigger attains its rearward position and permits the transfer bar to be interposed between the hammer and the firing pin can cause the cartridge under the firing pin to discharge if the hammer falls or is struck.

NEVER DROP OR STRIKE ANY REVOLVER—COCKED OR UNCOCKED—AND CARRY AND HANDLE THE REVOLVER IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE HAMMER WILL NOT BE STRUCK.

DRY-FIRING: Be sure that the revolver is unloaded before handling. Be sure of your bullet stop, even when dry-firing for practice. The converted revolver can be dry-fired without damage to the firing pin or internal components. **Be certain that the base pin is fully inserted and locked in position by the base pin latch.**

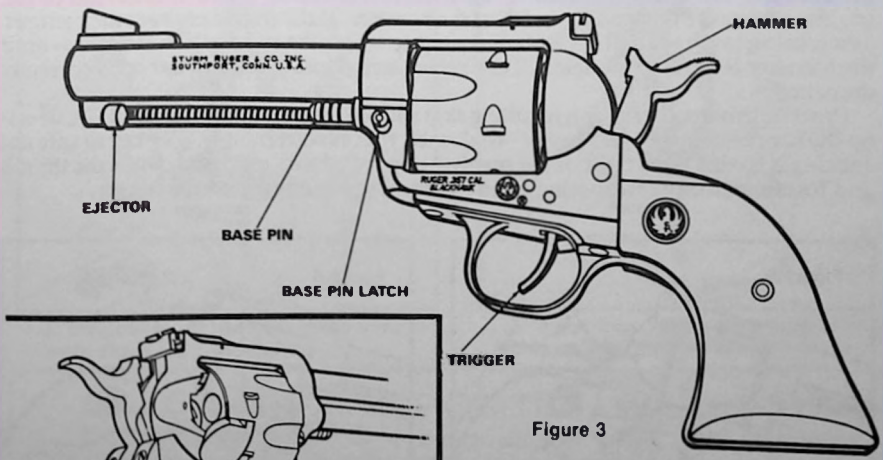


Figure 3

Figure 3: The Hammer is in the Loading Notch position.

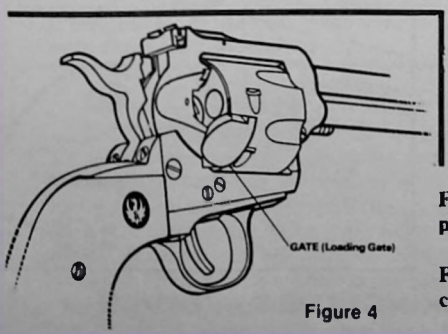


Figure 4

Figure 4: The Gate is in the Open position (for cartridge loading or ejection).

TO LOAD A REVOLVER EQUIPPED WITH A CONVERSION KIT: (NOTE: Base pin must be fully seated and locked in place.)

1. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction!

2. Starting with the hammer fully forward, pull the hammer back to the loading notch. To ensure that the trigger fully engages the loading notch, DO NOT TOUCH THE TRIGGER DURING THIS OPERATION! A "click" will signal that the trigger has engaged the loading notch. With the hammer in the loading notch position, the cylinder can be rotated freely (to the right). (If the hammer is brought back too far, or if the hammer is put into the loading position by easing it forward from full cock, the cylinder will not be free to rotate.) The desired number of cartridges can now be loaded into the cylinder.

3. Close the gate. With the gun always pointing in a safe direction, slowly draw the hammer back to the full cock position to ensure proper indexing of the cylinder.

4. At this point the gun should be "decocked". Proceed as follows:

USE EXTREME CARE WHEN ATTEMPTING TO DECOCK OR LOWER THE HAMMER, AS THE THUMB SLIPPING DURING THIS PROCESS CAN RESULT IN AN ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE IF THE TRIGGER IS HELD TO THE REAR AND THERE IS A CARTRIDGE IN THE CHAMBER UNDER THE HAMMER.

5. a. Make certain that the revolver is pointed in a safe direction. (See rule 2, page 15.)

b. Make certain both hands are dry and not impeded in any way—gloves, bandages, cold, etc.

c. Grasp the revolver (if right handed) so that the thumb and forefinger of the left hand are firmly holding the frame, forward of the trigger guard. Thus, the left hand is in full control of the revolver. (See Figure 5.)

d. Place the right thumb firmly on the hammer spur and, *with the thumb securely in control of the hammer,* squeeze the trigger firmly and thus permit the hammer to "break free" of the trigger. While the trigger is held to the rear, guide the hammer—under full control of the thumb—down slowly until the hammer is about two-thirds of the way down, then immediately release the trigger completely and allow the hammer to go fully forward against the frame. (See Figure 6.) Make certain the cylinder is locked in its proper position.

NOTE: In step d., above, it is imperative that finger pressure be maintained on the trigger until the hammer has moved forward beyond the point where the sear-end of the trigger can engage the loading notch of the hammer. If the trigger engages the hammer as it is being lowered, pull back on the hammer—with the finger off the trigger—until the hammer is at full cock again. Then repeat step d., until the gun has been correctly decocked.

Practice this important gun handling skill with an unloaded revolver until you develop the proper control and "touch" to decock your revolver safely. The key to safe decocking is having the weight of the revolver controlled with one hand, while the thumb and forefinger of the "shooting hand" control the hammer and the trigger.

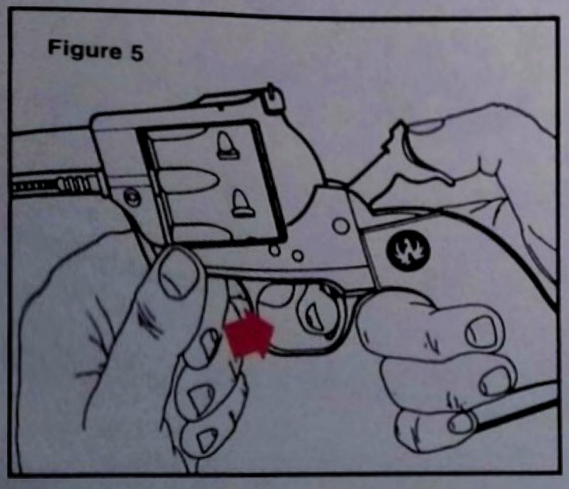


Figure 5

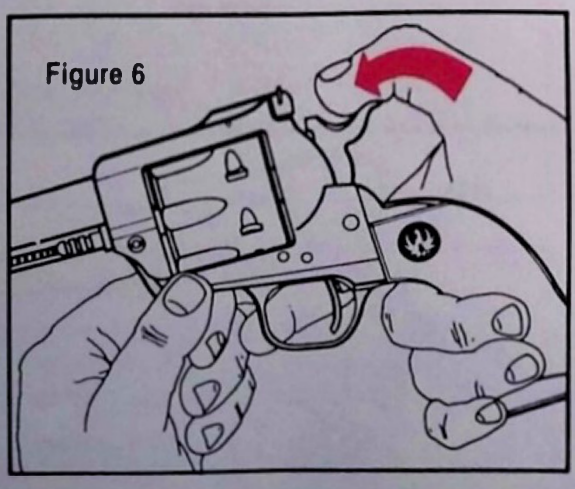


Figure 6

DECOCKING (UNCOCKING) THE REVOLVER

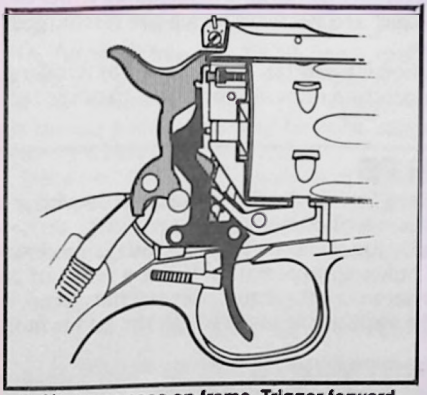
See numbered paragraph 5, c and d above for details.

LOADING NOTCH WARNING

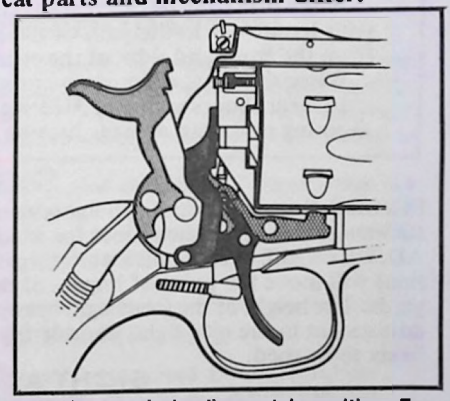
WARNING: The loading notch must not be used as a carrying safety. Its only purpose is for loading and unloading.

A Ruger "old model" revolver, whether or not it is fitted with a Conversion Kit, can be fired by excessive pull on the trigger when the hammer is in the loading notch position. The loading notch provides only partial security against accidental discharge from a blow to the hammer and should never be relied upon as a carrying safety. If this notch is damaged, as it may be by "fanning", it offers no security. Never depend on this or any mechanical safety device to justify pointing the firearm at yourself or any person. Fanning is dangerously unsafe and abusive to a revolver.

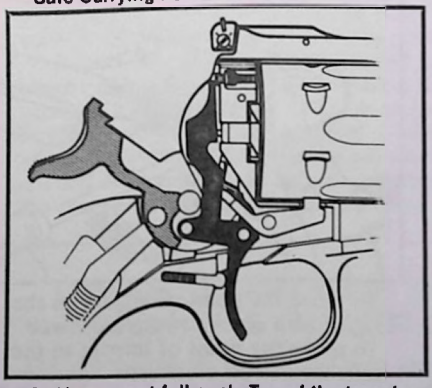
For illustrative purposes, hammer positions are shown below in a converted "old model" Blackhawk revolver. Bearcat parts and mechanism differ.



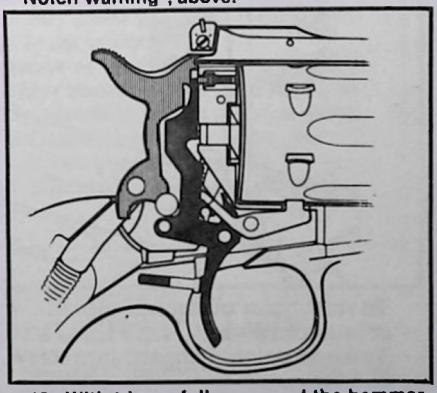
7. Hammer nose on frame. Trigger forward. Transfer bar is below firing pin. This is the "Safe Carrying Position".



8. Hammer in loading notch position. For loading and unloading only. See "Loading Notch Warning", above.



9. Hammer at full cock. Top of the transfer bar is aligned with firing pin.



10. With trigger fully rearward the hammer actuates firing pin thru transfer bar.

SAFE CARRYING POSITION WARNING

The safe carrying position for a revolver equipped with a Ruger Conversion Kit is with the hammer fully down and the trigger forward. In this position in a Kit equipped revolver the hammer does not contact the firing pin. See Figure 7, above. In an *unconverted* gun, the hammer, when in the full forward position, *does* rest against the firing pin. Accordingly, *never carry an unconverted "old model" revolver with the hammer fully forward and a cartridge in line with the firing pin because a light blow to the hammer can readily cause discharge.* It is always safest to carry the hammer down over an *empty* chamber regardless of what type of revolver is involved.

TO FIRE THE GUN: *Caution: The base pin must be fully inserted and locked in position by the base pin latch. If the base pin is not fully inserted and locked, the transfer bar may catch under the firing pin as the hammer is being cocked.*

Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction! Face the target, cock the hammer fully to the rear *without touching the trigger,* align the sights, and when ready to fire, squeeze the trigger.

FIRING WARNING

When firing a revolver, be sure all persons are a safe distance to the rear of the shooter. When fired, all revolvers discharge gas and particles through the clearance gap between the cylinder and the rear of the barrel. These particles of lead, powder grains or lubricant are projected broadly sideways at high speed and thus can injure a person who is standing too close to the revolver.

When firing any revolver, always be certain that nothing—including either of your hands—is in the path of the hot gas and particles which are discharged from the front and sides of the cylinder.

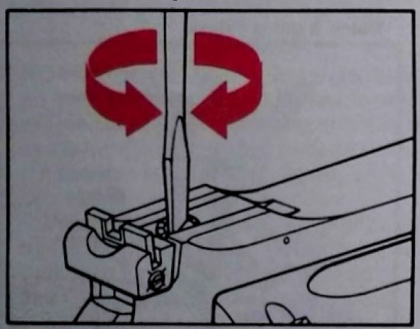
When shooting, adequate eye protection is essential. Shooters and bystanders must wear shooting glasses. Hearing protection must also be worn. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing.

SIGHTS

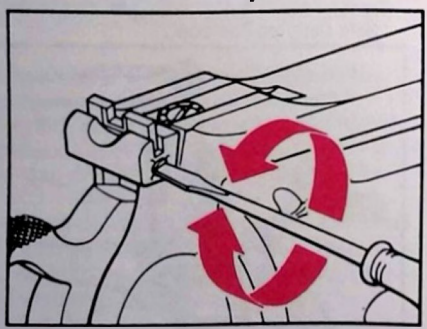
FIXED—Revolvers with fixed sights have been factory-set to a standard hold with the standard loading for the caliber for which the revolver is chambered.

ADJUSTABLE—Each click of the sight adjustment screw (either windage or elevation) will move the point of impact of the bullet approximately ¾" at a range of 25 yards. The height of the front sight has been set to take best advantage of the elevation adjustment in the rear sight, considering the various ranges at which the gun is most likely to be used.

SIGHT ADJUSTMENTS (FOR ADJUSTABLE SIGHT MODELS)

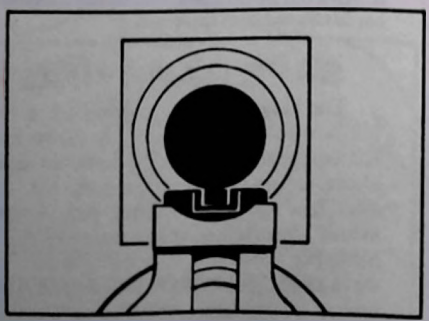


To *raise* point of impact: turn screw *counterclockwise.*
To *lower* point of impact: turn screw *clockwise.*



To move the point of impact to the *right:* turn screw *counterclockwise.*
To move the point of impact to the *left:* turn screw *clockwise.*

SUGGESTED SIGHT PICTURE



Top of front sight even with top of rear sight blade. Front sight centered in notch of rear sight blade. Target bullseye centered on top of front sight.

TO UNLOAD OR EJECT CARTRIDGE CASES:

1. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Start with the hammer in the "full-forward" position.
2. WITH THE FINGER OFF THE TRIGGER, pull the hammer back to the loading notch position. Listen for a "click," and make sure the trigger has *fully* engaged the loading notch.
3. The cylinder is now free to rotate. Open the loading gate. Rotate the cylinder by hand, and align each chamber in turn with the ejector rod. Push the head of the ejector rod toward the rear of the cylinder until it stops. This action will eject cartridges or fired cases. Do not eject live cartridges on to any surface where a primer might strike a solid object and discharge the cartridge.
4. Rotate the cylinder slowly to be certain there are no cartridges in the chambers.

RECONVERTING TO ORIGINAL "OLD MODEL" CONFIGURATION

A Ruger Conversion Kit (8 parts) can be removed from a converted revolver, and the original parts can then be reinstalled. However, it should be remembered that the last "old model" revolvers were manufactured in **1972** and therefore we recommend that the old parts, which may be worn from extensive use or abuse, not be reinstalled in revolvers which are to be fired.

Because "old model" revolvers are generally regarded as collectors' items, when the original parts not needed for functioning with conversion parts are removed from the revolver, they are returned to the sender with the revolver in which a Conversion Kit has been installed, along with a warning against removing the Conversion Kit.

RECONVERSION WARNING

It is recommended that a Conversion Kit not be removed from a revolver. While the "old model" single-action revolvers are safe to use when handled properly, these guns may at some time be transferred to someone who may not know how to safely handle an old style single-action revolver. Also, the original parts may be worn or altered to the extent that they could be unsafe to use, especially if the hammer rests on the firing pin when in the safety notch.

Ruger Conversion Kits are designed to function as a *complete unit.* NEVER remove only a few parts of a Conversion Kit. Either remove all the parts of a Conversion Kit or re-install *all* eight Conversion Kit parts when the gun is reassembled. In effect, an "old model" revolver to which a Conversion Kit is fitted, and for which the original lockwork parts are available, is two guns with entirely different internal mechanisms and they must be treated differently. *Know the operational characteristics of the particular gun being used!*

DISASSEMBLY OF REVOLVERS FITTED WITH THE RUGER CONVERSION KIT

The procedures set forth in the "old model" revolver "Instruction and Parts List" (a copy of which was packed with each revolver at the time it was shipped) may be followed to disassemble the gun for cleaning. (Free Instruction Manuals which contain appropriate warnings and advice for the use of all models of Ruger firearms are available from the factory on request.) It is not necessary to completely disassemble the revolver for routine maintenance. In reassembly, be certain to replace *all* Conversion Kit parts to ensure proper functioning.

DISASSEMBLY—REASSEMBLY WARNING

Never clean, lubricate, disassemble or work on a revolver while it is loaded. Never install or remove a loaded cylinder. A loaded cylinder can discharge if dropped or struck. Read instructions before disassembling gun.

CARE AND CLEANING

Always be certain the revolver is unloaded before cleaning. The revolver's internal mechanism can be lubricated without disassembly. A few drops of light oil recommended as suitable for firearms, applied periodically about the various frame openings, will work its way into the mechanism parts. The exterior of the revolver should be cleaned with a solvent and then wiped with an oily cloth if the gun is to be stored. Swab the bore and chambers with an oily patch, followed by a clean, dry patch. *Do not apply excess lubrication.*

To clean the revolver after firing, remove the cylinder and clean the barrel from the muzzle by running a cleaning rod with a solvent coated patch through the bore several times. A bronze wire brush, of proper diameter, attached to the cleaning rod should then be pushed the full length of the bore several times. Again swab the bore with a solvent coated patch. Then wipe the rod clean and, using a dry patch, swab the bore until it is clean. Examine the bore to be sure that no fouling remains. Repeat the above procedure for each of the six chambers. The chambers of cylinders in caliber 30 Carbine, 9mm, and 45ACP, (where the cartridge 'stops' on the chamber shoulder) require frequent and thorough cleaning so that there is no build-up of firing residues at the shoulder.

It is well known that some cartridges with lead bullets tend to deposit metal fouling in the chamber throats, in the forcing cone of the barrel (area) and in the bore. If 'leading' or bullet jacket fouling is noted in your revolver, clean it out before it builds up and interferes with reliable functioning and accuracy. A special 'lead removing' cleaning tool (for bore and chambers) is available from gun stores.

Do not keep your revolver in a leather, fabric or canvas holster when it is stored. These materials attract moisture, even though the holster may appear to be perfectly dry.

At regular intervals, or when the revolver has been exposed to sand, water or other adverse condition, disassemble it and clean and oil it as described above.

LUBRICATION WARNING

Firing a revolver with oil, grease, or any other material even partially obstructing the bore may result in damage to the revolver and injury to the shooter and those nearby.

Do *not* spray or apply lubricants directly on ammunition. If the powder charge of a cartridge is affected by the lubricant, it may not be ignited, but the energy from the primer may be sufficient to push the bullet into the bore where it may become lodged. Firing a subsequent bullet into the obstructed bore may damage the revolver and cause injury to the shooter and those nearby. *Use lubricants properly.* You are responsible for the proper care and maintenance of your firearms.

SERVICE AND PARTS POLICY

If you have any questions with regard to the performance of your revolver or with regard to a Ruger Conversion Kit, or if you want additional work (such as rebluing) performed on your revolver, please write to our Newport, New Hampshire Service Dept., fully describing all circumstances and conditions involved. If you should return your revolver to the factory for repair, or order parts for it, please comply with the following suggestions for prompt service:

PARTS:

1. All parts orders for single-action revolvers should be sent to: Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., Service Department, Newport, New Hampshire 03773.
2. Payment—in the form of a check or money order—must accompany the parts orders. We cannot comply with open account, credit card or COD requests. Minimum parts order $1.00. Please include $1.50 for shipping and handling.
3. Order by Part Name and Part Number.
4. Conversion Kit replacement parts are available, but their availability is subject to the restrictions and information requirements specified on pages 12, 13 and 14.
5. Barrels, cylinders and other parts designated by an asterisk (*) must be fitted at the factory. Company policy is to proof-test with Industry Standard Proof Loads all cylinders and barrels after fitting to the firearms in which they are to be used. When

parts are installed at factory, there is a $10.00 *minimum* net labor charge. All parts are factory replaced on an exchange basis only. We will not return modified, broken, malfunctioning, or badly worn parts, except for the parts returned when a Conversion Kit is initially installed at the factory.

6. When a Ruger "old model" single-action revolver is fitted with a Ruger Conversion Kit, it must be checked to ensure proper functioning. WARNING: Do not attempt to use a Conversion Kit from another revolver in any gun other than the one in which it was originally fitted.

WARNING: Firearms users are cautioned that a gun containing modified, broken, malfunctioning or badly worn parts should not *be fired!*

WARNING TO PARTS PURCHASERS

It is the purchaser's responsibility to be absolutely certain that any parts ordered from the factory are correctly fitted and installed. Firearms are complicated mechanisms and IMPROPER FITTING OF PARTS MAY RESULT IN A DANGEROUS MALFUNCTION, DAMAGE TO THE FIREARM, AND INJURY TO THE SHOOTER AND OTHER PERSONS. The purchaser and installer of parts must accept full responsibility for the correct adjustment and functioning of the revolver after such installation.

SHIPPING REVOLVERS FOR INSTALLATION OF A CONVERSION KIT:

If you would like to have an "old model" Single-Six, Blackhawk, Super Blackhawk or Bearcat revolver fitted with a Conversion Kit (and we would urge that *all* these revolvers should be so equipped) please write to Sturm, Ruger & Co., Guild Rd., Newport, NH 03773 for a free box and shipping materials. Be sure to include information as to model, caliber and serial number. **Please *do not* send your old model single action revolver until you receive shipping instructions and a box from us.** Please note that the Kit will be fitted at our *Newport, New Hampshire* facility. All other servicing of "old model" single actions will also be performed at our Newport facility, but only *after* a Conversion Kit is first installed. Help us spread the word about the availability of these Kits by telling your friends about it.

FIREARMS:

1. Single-Six and Blackhawk revolvers returned for repair should be sent to:
   Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., Dept. OM, Guild Rd., Newport, NY 03773.
   Telephone: (603) 863-3300.
2. Revolvers must be shipped prepaid. *We will not accept collect shipments.*

The Federal Gun Control Act, as well as the laws of most States and localities, does not prohibit an individual (who is not otherwise barred from purchasing or possessing a firearm) from shipping a firearm directly to the manufacturer for repair. However, before shipping your revolver to us, be certain your State or locality does not have a law or regulation which will prohibit you from receiving the revolver from us after it has been repaired. If such receiving is prohibited, then please have a Federally Licensed Firearms dealer ship the gun to us. If your gun is sent to us by a dealer, it will be returned to him after being repaired. If a handgun is shipped by an individual who does not hold a Federal Firearms License, it *must* be shipped via UPS. Persons who do not hold a Federal Firearms License are prohibited by Federal law from shipping a handgun by mail. Handguns mailed in violation of the law are impounded by the Post Office.

3. Enclose a letter which includes your name, address, telephone number, and serial number and model of the firearm. Describe the trouble you have experienced with your revolver, or the work you wish to have done. Merely stating that the revolver "needs repair" is inadequate information. State precisely what is wrong. Please enclose copies of any previous correspondence.
4. Work performed will bear a net minimum labor charge of $10.00 plus a $5.00 shipping and handling charge.
5. The charge for metal refinishing is $25.00 plus a $5.00 shipping and handling charge.
6. WARNING: *Before shipping any firearm, be absolutely certain that it is unloaded.*

7. Please do *not* send your holster, custom grip panels, or other accessories with any revolver being shipped to us.

PARTS LIST AND SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICES

Note: In the listing below, parts which are *common* to the Blackhawk, Super Blackhawk and Single-Six are listed under the Blackhawk heading. These interchangeable 'basic parts' are keyed by part number to the parts drawing on page 14. If a part for the .44 Magnum Blackhawk, Super Blackhawk or Single-Six is not the same as the corresponding part for the basic Blackhawk revolver, then it is listed separately under the Super Blackhawk or Single-Six headings. Bearcat and Super Bearcat revolver parts are smaller and otherwise differ from Single-Six, Blackhawk, and Super Blackhawk parts.

Conversion Kit parts (except for the Trigger Spring, Cylinder Latch and Cylinder Latch Spring, which are the same in all models) are listed under each model heading, and a common number is assigned to these parts even though the same named part may have different specifications in the different models. In the parts drawing, Conversion Kit part numbers are enclosed in a box. For more detailed information on the Conversion Kit parts, see pages 13 and 14. **IMPORTANT: When ordering parts for the Conversion Kit, the model, caliber and serial number of the gun must be supplied. When ordering other parts for "old model" revolvers, the model and caliber must be supplied.**

Parts for Blackhawk revolvers in calibers 357, 41, 30 and 45.

Part No.	Part Name	Price
MR-6	*Barrel, which includes Front Sight. Cal. 357 and 41, in 4⅝" & 6½". Cal. 45, in 4⅝" & 7½". Cal. 30, in 7½"	$22.00
CK-29	Base Pin (Assembly) (Specify caliber)	4.75
R-27	Base Pin Latch	.50
R-47	Base Pin Latch Spring	.50
R-28	Base Pin Nut	.50
MR-1	*Cylinder (Only non-counterbored available.)	33.25
CK-45	*Cylinder Latch	1.50
CK-46	Cylinder Latch Spring	.50
R-22	Ejector Housing (Specify caliber)	6.25
R-33	Ejector Housing Screw	.50
MR-23A	Ejector Rod Assembly	3.00
R-44	Ejector Spring	.50
MR-21	Firing Pin	.50
R-48	Firing Pin Rebound Spring	.50
MR-36	Front Sight	4.50
MR-24	Gate Assembly	(NO LONGER AVAILABLE)
R-31	Gate Detent Plunger	.50
R-26	Gate Detent Spring	.50
R-30	Gate Spring Screw	.50
XR3-RED	Grip Frame	26.00
R-17	Grip Frame Screw (Front)	.50
R-18	Grip Frame Screw (Rear) (2 Req'd)	ea. .50
R-19	Grip Frame Screw (Lower) (2 Req'd)	ea. .50
WR-10RL	Grip Panels and Screw. Sold as a pair only.	26.50
XR-14	Grip Panel Dowel	.50
XR-12	Grip Panel Ferrule, Left	.50
XR-11	Grip Panel Ferrule, Right	.50
R-13	Grip Panel Screw	.50
CK-4	*Hammer	13.75
R-16	Hammer Pivot	.50
R-15	Hammer Strut	.50
R-4	Mainspring	.50
R-5	Mainspring Seat	.50
R-52	Medallion	.50
CK-7	*Pawl	2.25
R-51	Pawl Spring and Plunger	.50
R-34	Pivot Screws (2 Req'd) (For Trigger & Cyl. Latch.)	ea. .50

MR-35	Rear Sight Complete (Incl. Elevation Screw & Spring)		7.25
MR-59E	Rear Sight Blade		.50
MR-59B	Rear Sight Elevation Screw		.50
MR-56	Rear Sight Pivot Pin		.50
MR-59F	Rear Sight Spring (2 Req'd)	ea.	.50
MR-59C	Rear Sight Windage Adjusting Screw		.50
MR-59G	Rear Sight Windage Spring		.50
MR-20	Recoil Plate		.50
MR-60	Recoil Plate Cross Pin		.50
CK-72	*Transfer Bar		3.00
CK-39	*Trigger		7.75
CK-37	Trigger Spring and Plunger		.50

Parts for Blackhawk in cal. 44 Mag., and for Super Blackhawk

MR-6-44	*Barrel, which includes Front Sight. 7½" and 10½".	24.00
CK-29	Base Pin	4.75
MR-1-44S	*Cylinder (non-fluted only) (Only non-counterbored available)	33.75
MR-22-44	Ejector Housing	6.25
MR-33-44	Ejector Housing Screw	.50
MR-3D	*Grip Frame-Steel	49.25
MR-10RLS	Grip Panels and Screw. Sold as a pair only.	22.00
CK-4	*Hammer	13.75
CK-7	*Pawl	2.25
CK-72	*Transfer Bar	3.00
CK-39	*Trigger	7.75

Parts for Single-Six and Super Single-Six Revolvers

R-6	*Barrel (5½" or 6½")	14.25
CK-29	Base Pin	4.75
R-1	*Cylinder	16.00
RW-1	*Cylinder, 22 W.M.R. (Only non-fluted available)	20.00
CK-45	*Cylinder Latch	1.50
CK-46	Cylinder Latch Spring	.50
R-21	Firing Pin	1.00
R-36	Front Sight (Standard)	1.25
R-76	Front Sight Screw	.50
R-36A	Front Sight (Ramp), only for Super "Single-Six"	4.75
R-53A	Gate Assembly (Contoured style)	(NO LONGER AVAILABLE)
CK-4	*Hammer	13.75
CK-7	*Pawl	2.25
R-35	Rear Sight (Fixed)	1.50
R-20	Recoil Plate	1.50
CK-72	*Transfer Bar	3.00
CK-39	*Trigger	7.75
CK-37	Trigger Spring and Plunger	.50

*Part must be factory fitted. Minimum net labor charge of $10.00.
Note: All barrels are current manufacture and are marked with safety message.

Special Note With Reference to Conversion Kit Parts: No Conversion Kit parts are common for all models and calibers. There is partial commonality among some of the other parts. As example, one trigger (E) for all Single-Six and Blackhawk (except the Super Blackhawk) models, as shown in the chart on page 14 which indicates commonality of parts by appearance of a common letter. Because it could be confusing to show as many as three part number(s) for each Conversion Kit part on the parts drawing, only one identifying number is shown. That number is also shown in the next to the last column of the chart. *IMPORTANT— When ordering any Conversion Kit part, the model, caliber and serial number of the gun to which the part is to be fitted MUST be shown in the order. Conversion Kit parts are sold only for the purpose of repairing Ruger old model revolvers to which a Ruger Conversion Kit has previously been fitted by Sturm, Ruger & Co.*

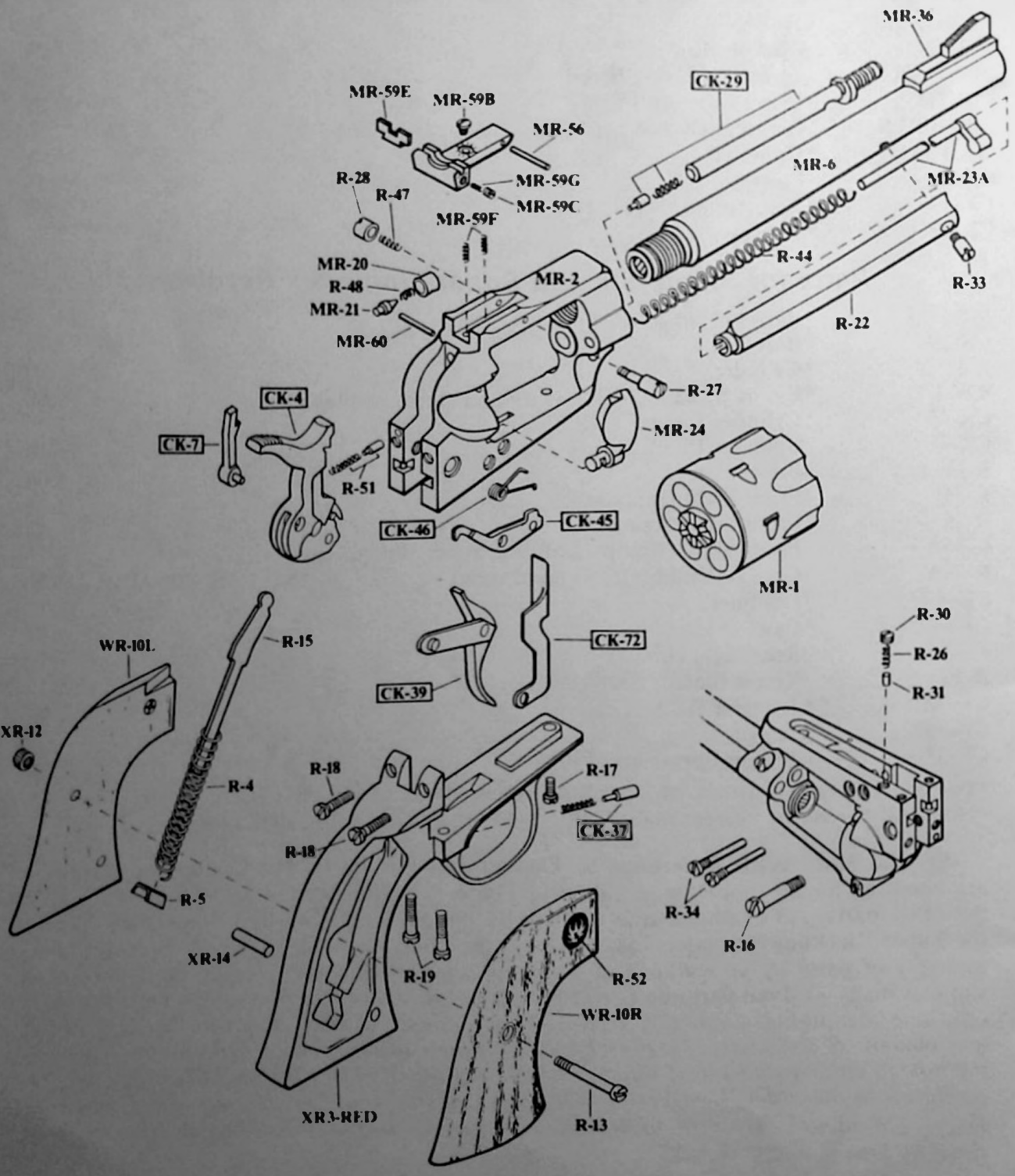
PARTS IN RUGER OLD MODEL CONVERSION KITS

(See Special Note on page 13 for full explanation.)

PART	SINGLE-SIX	BH, Cal. 357 Mag.	BH Cal's 30-41-45	SUPER BH	BEAR-CAT	PART NUMBER	PRICE
*Hammer	A	I	M	M	R	**CK-4	$13.75
Base Pin	B	J	N	N	S	CK-29	4.75
*Transfer Bar	C	K	O	O	T	CK-72	3.00
*Pawl	D	L	P	P	U	CK-7	2.25
*Trigger	E	E	E	Q	V	CK-39	7.75
Trigger Spring	F	F	F	F	W	CK-37	.50
*Cylinder Latch	G	G	G	G	X	CK-45	1.50
Cyl. Latch Spring	H	H	H	H	Y	CK-46	.50

***Not sold as separate part. Must be factory fitted. Total net labor charge of $10.00 for one or more of these parts fitted at the factory. (In the above headings, BH is "Blackhawk".)**

****When ordering Bearcat or Super Bearcat parts, add a "B" to the part number. (i.e., "BCK-4" is a Bearcat Conversion hammer, etc.)**



THE BASIC RULES OF SAFE FIREARMS HANDLING

We believe that Americans have a right to purchase and use firearms for lawful purposes. The private ownership of firearms in America is traditional, but that ownership imposes the *responsibility* on the gun owner to use his firearms in a way which will ensure his own safety and that of others. When firearms are used in a safe and responsible manner, they are a great source of pleasure and satisfaction, and represent a fundamental part of our personal liberty.

Firearms do not cause accidents! Firearms accidents are almost always found to have been the result of carelessness, or ignorance on the part of the shooter of the basic rules of safe gun handling.

The following rules must be observed by gun users at all times. Safe gun handling is not just desirable, it is absolutely essential to the continuation of gun ownership and sport shooting as we know it today.

1. LEARN THE MECHANICAL AND HANDLING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIREARM YOU ARE USING. Not all firearms are the same. The method of carrying and handling firearms varies in accordance with the mechanical provisions for avoiding accidental discharge and the various proper procedures for loading and unloading. No person should handle any firearm without *first* having thoroughly familiarized himself with the particular type of firearm he is using, and with safe gun handling in general.

2. ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing. Never let the muzzle of a firearm point at any part of your body or at another person. This is particularly important when loading or unloading a firearm. In the event of an accidental discharge, no injury can occur as long as the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction. A safe direction means a direction which will not permit a discharged bullet to strike a person, or to strike an object from which the bullet may ricochet. A safe direction must take into account the fact that a bullet may penetrate a wall, ceiling, floor, window, etc., and strike a person or damage property. Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing whenever you handle it, and be sure that you are always in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble.

3. FIREARMS SHOULD BE UNLOADED WHEN NOT IN USE. Firearms should be loaded only when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. Firearms and ammunition should be securely locked in racks or cabinets when not in use. Ammunition should be safely stored *separate* from firearms. Store your firearms out of sight of visitors and children. It is the gun owner's *responsibility* to be certain that children and persons unfamiliar with firearms cannot gain access to firearms or ammunition.

4. BE SURE THE BARREL IS CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS BEFORE SHOOTING. Even a bit of mud, snow or excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore may cause the barrel to bulge, or even burst on firing, and can cause injury to the shooter and bystanders. Be sure that you are using ammunition of the proper caliber and loading for the gun you are using. If the report or recoil on firing seems weak, or doesn't seem quite right, CEASE FIRING IMMEDIATELY and check to be sure that no obstruction has become lodged in the barrel.

5. BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET BEFORE YOU SHOOT. Don't shoot unless you know exactly where your bullet is going to strike. Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing with an unloaded gun. If you are in the field hunting, do *not* fire at a movement or noise. Take the time to be *absolutely certain* of your target before you pull the trigger.

6. WEAR SHOOTING GLASSES AND HEARING PROTECTORS WHEN YOU SHOOT. All shooters should wear protective shooting glasses and some form of hearing protectors when shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing, and adequate vision protection when shooting is essential.

7. NEVER CLIMB A TREE OR FENCE WITH A LOADED FIREARM. Put the firearm down carefully before climbing a fence, and *unload* it before climbing or descending a tree or jumping over a ditch or other obstruction. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. When in doubt, unload your gun!

8. DON'T SHOOT AT A HARD SURFACE, OR AT WATER. Bullets can glance off many surfaces like rocks or the surface of water and travel in unpredictable directions with considerable velocity.

9. NEVER TRANSPORT A LOADED FIREARM. Firearms should always be unloaded before being placed in a vehicle. A suitable carrying case or scabbard should be used to carry a firearm to and from the shooting area.

10. AVOID ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WHEN SHOOTING. Don't drink until the day's shooting is over. Handling firearms while under the influence of alcohol in any form constitutes a criminal disregard for the safety of others.

A COPY OF THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR EACH MODEL RUGER FIREARM IS AVAILABLE FROM THE FACTORY ON REQUEST. THESE INSTRUCTION MANUALS CONTAIN IMPORTANT WARNINGS WHICH MUST BE UNDERSTOOD BEFORE USING THESE FIREARMS.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT: RUGER FIREARMS

One of the few American firearms manufacturers whose management has remained unchanged since starting in business, Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., had its beginning in a small machine shop occupying a rented frame building in Southport, Connecticut. In January, 1949, with an initial investment of only $50,000 and an idea, William B. Ruger and Alexander M. Sturm started production of a .22 caliber automatic pistol—a design which was so successful that it became the cornerstone upon which one of the most comprehensive lines of sporting firearms ever made in America was established. After Alex Sturm's death in 1951, William B. Ruger continued to direct the company alone and today, as President and Chairman of the Board, he is actively involved in the creative engineering of new products and continues to provide the leadership which has made this 43 year old company a sound and successful enterprise.

Sturm, Ruger & Company, in this relatively short time, has established itself as a leading small arms design organization, developing a unique and broad line of fine quality sporting, military and police firearms to become one of the world's most famous producers of revolvers, pistols, rifles and shotguns.

During its four decades of growth and progress under the leadership of William B. Ruger, the company has developed a business philosophy and implemented policies which represent a constructive influence in the life of modern America. From the beginning, Sturm, Ruger & Company played a positive role in conservation efforts and has supported the interests of its customers through its membership and participation in the programs of the National Rifle Association, National Shooting Sports Foundation, and many regional sportsmen's organizations. The company has always endeavored to market its firearms for constructive or recreational purposes, to emphasize the traditional aspects of shooting, to render meaningful public services and to encourage shooters in constructive and responsible participation in the shooting sports.

Today, Sturm Ruger & Company is particularly mindful of those elements which have contributed to the creation of its success, and extends heartful thanks to its many loyal employees and customers.